

# The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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Scott & Scott,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Gilmer & Gilmer,  
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)

Adams & Staples,  
Second floor, Tate building.

Scales & Scales,  
North Elm, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckel's Drug Store.

### Apothecaries and Druggists.

R. W. Glass, M.D.,  
West Market Street, McConnell building.

Porter & Eckel,  
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

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W. E. Edwards,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

### Barbers.

Wiley & Wiley,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

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Henry G. Kellogg,  
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

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South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

### Boot and Shoe Makers.

E. Kirk, Schindler,  
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Thos. S. Hays,  
Davie st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

### Cigar Manufacturer.

A. Brockmann,  
South Elm, Caldwell block.

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John A. Pritchett,  
South Elm, near Depot.

Wm. Collier,  
Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

### Contractor in Brick-work.

David McKnight,  
South Elm, near Depot.

### Contractors in Wood-work.

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Jas. L. Oakley.

### Confectioners.

F. DeSaut,  
Tate Building, corner street.

J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.,  
South Elm.

### Dress-Making and Fashions.

Mrs. N. Maurice,  
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Dinsworth,  
Next door to Times Office.

### Dentists.

J. W. Henslett,  
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

E. Scott,  
East Market, Albright's block.

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W. S. Moore,  
East Market, Albright's new building.

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Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)

A. Weatherly,  
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

W. D. Tratter,  
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. E. May,  
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)

S. C. Dodson,  
West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. Sloan & Sons,  
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

C. G. Yates,  
South Elm.

Smith & Gilmer,  
Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Kline,  
East Market street.

S. Steele,  
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

D. W. C. Beadon,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Report & Murray,  
East Market, South Side.

### Foundry and Machine Shop.

J. H. Turpley,  
Washington st., on the Railroad.

### Grocers and Confectioners.

Starrett & White,  
East Market, next Post Office.

### General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.

Louis Zander,  
Great Southern Agent, Band O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

### Guildford Land Agency of North-Carolina.

Jno B. Grotter, Gen'l Agent,  
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### Harness-makers.

J. W. S. Parker,  
East Market st., near Court House.

James E. Thom,  
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

### Hotels.

Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reese, proprietor,  
Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors,  
West Market, near Court House.

Planter's Hotel, J. T. Reese, proprietor,  
East Market, near Court House.

### Livery Stables.

W. J. Edmondson,  
Davie street.

### Millinery and Lady's Goods.

Mrs. W. S. Moore,  
East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams,  
West Market, opposite Court House.

### Music and Musical Instruments.

Prof. F. B. Maurice,  
South Elm, (see adv.)

### Nurserymen.

Weathercock & Co.,  
Washington, near Railroad.

# THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, April 30, 1868.

NO. 13.

## Photographers.

Hugh & Yates,  
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

## Physicians.

J. S. Porter,  
West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glass,  
West Market, McConnell building.

Jas. K. Hall,  
North Elm, opposite Court House.

J. E. Logan,  
Corner West Market and Greene.

## Sign Painting.

A. W. Ingold,  
South Elm, Patriot building.

## Sewing Machines.

D. H. LaFisk,  
Salisbury st.

## Tailors.

W. L. Fowler,  
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

## Tinners.

Jno. E. Sullivan,  
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

C. G. Latta,  
South Elm.

## Tomb-Stones.

Henry G. Kellogg,  
South Elm.

## Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Parker,  
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott,  
East Market, Albright's block.

## Guildford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lind-

way.

Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim.

Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.

Public Register, William U. Steiner.

County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Kagsdale.

## U. S. Officials.

Frederick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,

Garrett's building, up stairs.

Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler,

West Market, near Court House.

Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,

South Elm.

Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. E. Keogh,

Tate building, up stairs.

Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benson,

South Elm, Benson's building.

From the Native Virginian, April 3rd.

## FOR EMPEROR—U. S. GRANT.

Three delusions occupy the minds of that small portion of the American people who are able to think seriously about political affairs.

First, the moderate Republicans, who are unwilling to sacrifice liberty to party ascendancy dream that this country may be governed permanently by the Federal Legislature, to which the Executive and Judiciary shall be not absolutely but relatively subordinate.

Second, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the New York World, dreams that the Radicals being ousted, the Government may be restored to what it was before the war and the Constitution re-established, minus the institution of slavery, and thenceforth, as they esteem it, of secession.

Third, That wing of the Democratic party which is represented by the La Crosse Democrat and its adherents, whose numbers in the North are becoming considerable and whose unreflecting followers at the South may be numbered by thousands, dream that the overthrow of the Bondholders, the repudiation of the public debt, and the uprising of the working people, will inaugurate a new era of peace, prosperity and happiness under a perpetual Republic.

It is high time these delusions were dispelled.

This country cannot be long or well governed by the Federal Legislature, for the reason that that Legislature, even if it were Democratic instead of Radical, would, under a system of general suffrage (supposing negroes to be excluded,) represent the mob and its passions.

The constitution cannot be restored, minus slavery and secession. Slavery secured an aristocratic representation, and secession was the sole safeguard against consolidation. If a State has not the right to secede peacefully, every right which it claims must in case of dispute, be established by force of arms, and arms failing (as in the late war) the Federal power, whether it be controlled by the Executive, the Legislature or Judiciary, becomes, so far as the States are concerned, supreme—in a word, it is despotism.

The hopes of Brick Pomeroy and his followers, North and South, do not merit serious refutation. They are hardly sincere and they are certainly wild. The repudiation of the public debt is chaos, anarchy.

What then is our state?

Looking to the past, we now see clearly that the American revolution, in so far as it was supposed to have established the right of self-government,

was a blunder as well as a crime. The experiment has failed signally, and (for ages to come) hopelessly.

The question of secession, which remained in dispute from the foundation of the Union, till 1865, has now been finally decided, and the sword has left to the States, North as well as South, no rights whatever. The authority in Washington is paramount to all other authority in the land, and none need or dare gainsay it.

War being ended it remained to decide which of the three branches of the central government should control the others. Hence the long and bitter struggle between Andrew Johnson and Congress. That struggle is drawing near a close. Ours has been, heretofore, a Presidential or popular government. A few weeks hence, it will be a Congressional oligarchy, and we all know what to expect from that.

This oligarchy, inflated by pride and maddened by passion, could not under any circumstances, remain long in power. It is not an oligarchy of aristocrats, but of demagogues. They have neither the sense, the discretion nor the breeding necessary to the maintenance of their high position. Already their heads are giddy.

Fortunately for the country, they cannot remain long on trial. They are compelled next fall to go through the forms of a Presidential election. Still more fortunately they are forced to present General Grant as their candidate. We think it fortunate, because we believe firmly that Grant's election is certain, and because we believe that Grant will prove their master.

Mary will dissent from this opinion, which we have long held and shall continue to hold until we see reason to change it. Many will be offended, but that we cannot help. There is, in our opinion, no earthly chance of the restoration of a Republican form of government, and if we are to choose between a Senate of fanatics and a Tyrant like Grant, we declare unhesitatingly in favor of the latter.

We should much prefer a limited Constitutional monarchy to a despotism. But that is not possible here.—In England, where the franchise is restricted and where the Parliament represents the landed interests and the vested rights of the titled gentry, monarchy is the natural sequence. But in the United States, property and intelligence do not and cannot, while universal suffrage obtains, bear rule.

Empire is the natural sequence of Republics. And if Grant will follow the suggestions of Montgomery Blair, given in another column, he may make himself Emperor without another war. That is the best we of the South as well as the North can expect for some years to come. In the convulsion which must occur before the next decade, the South may reasonably hope to be free—if that be a boon, as things are since the downfall of African slavery. For the present her interest is an Emperor instead of a mob of masters, mis-called a Senate.

Nor need the South fear Grant. He is not the fool he is said to be. He is not the Radical he is thought to be.—He has played and is still playing his game for absolute power with consummate skill. From an obscure outcast from the regular army, he has risen to the supreme command of that army.—He has made himself a necessity to the Radical party. Strong as that party has been and is still, it is powerless without Grant, and they know it. He knows it. This day, were he to side with Johnson, Radicalism would go to the wall. He does not side with Johnson, not because he hates the South or loves negroes, but because Johnson represents Constitutionalism, and his game is outside and above the Constitution. He is seeking dominion, and he has almost grasped it. Whether the wisdom which has led him so far be his own or another's the fact remains—Grant is the power in this country. Call it fortune, luck, what else you will, it does not change the result.

He will use the Radical party as a stepping stone to the Imperial purple,

and then he will strangle it. He is a man raised up of God for that purpose. He is remorseless. His heart is flint. His will is adamant. His fondness for horses, for dogs and cigars, his bad grammar, his silence, his ignorance, all, do not the least unfit him for the part he has to play. When the Courier des Etats Unissaid, in quiet derision, "he talks little and thinks less," it uttered a good joke, which all enjoyed. But those who will be at pains to look back a little, will remember two important facts in this "lucky fool's" history. First, he accepted the command of the armies of the United States on condition that he should have absolute control of them. Second, he has persistently refused to stand upon any Republican platform, and has forced that party to make him their candidate without any public pledge whatsoever. These two, put with many other things, prove that Grant is for himself and no one else.

He is no ordinary man. He who would rush his legions against Bragg, entrenched on Lookout Mountain; who strewed the line of march from Rapidan to the James with 80,000 dead and dying; who at the second Cold Harbor, allowed his wounded to perish in agonies rather than admit a defeat by sending a flag of truce to Lee; and who, to carry his point, accepted without hesitation the awful responsibility of starving ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen at Andersonville; he who would do this, and would play the terrible game of war as recklessly and coolly as he was wont to play the game of faro, in the days of his penury, is just the man to strangle a State or throttle a Continent, if that State or that Continent stood in the way of his ambition. Self-contained and pitiless, he is the man of all others in America to master, put down, keep down, and trample out of existence the Radical party. What if, in so doing, it becomes necessary to deluge New England or the West with blood? That would please him well. Nothing better.

But he has taken sides with the negro and will grind the whites of the South under his heel. Not he. His danger lies not that way. The South is unarmed, and naturally disposed, as a choice of evils, to prefer Imperialism to fanatical Demagoguery. The West is restive, and New England mischievous. But the moment the West perceives that the struggle has begun between Grant and Congress, it will side with Grant. President in name but emperor in fact, he will then easily overmaster New England by the simple threat of putting his armies in motion. In this way and this alone, bloodshed may be averted and the revolution now in progress be accomplished peaceably. The Republic will have disappeared, the Empire will have taken its place. We will not have a good government, but we will have the best possible under the circumstances and as good as most governments in Europe. All sections, all classes, both races, will be kept in subjection. The land will repose, the fruits of industry will be gathered; civil liberty will be extinct, but there will be a fair share of personal liberty to those who have themselves. Therefore we hope that Grant will be Emperor.

## THE VALLEY OF DEATH.—The following is a probable explanation of the upas tree story:

"A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the 'Valley of Poison,' and it is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man, or any animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he finds himself sinking under the poisonous influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him. The Carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead, and a living fowl thrown into it dies before it reaches the bottom, which is strewn with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the deleterious gas."

## Written for The Times. LIFE'S BUT A DREAM.

Life's but a dream—'tis all uncertain  
What to-morrow's dawn may bring,  
For when the future lifts the curtain  
How many fancied joys take wing?

Look out upon the world around you  
And notice all the changes there,  
Look on the faces that surround you  
And see the lines inscribed by care.

Look for the loved ones that you greet  
In the days of long ago,  
How many of those forms have fled?  
How many sleep where flowers grow?

How often hope, and joy and gladness,  
Are swept away in a little hour;  
And keenest pain and deepest sadness  
Come like the frosts that nip the flower.

To-day we know; but not to-morrow;  
But know it when it comes we must,  
For it may bring its load of sorrow  
And bend our forms into the dust.

Hasn't seen the bright dawn of the morning,  
Close followed by the murky cloud,  
That bursts without a sign of warning  
In savage flash and thunder loud?

So joys of life are fleeting things  
That stay not with us when they come;  
But sorrow does and tightly clings  
Till Death and Mercy call us home.

And can pain be where they do call us  
When this our sad career is run?  
Can suffering, woe or grief befall us  
In the unknown land beyond the sun?

We know not, but should it be so—  
That there, too, hearts in sorrow mourn  
And souls are filled with grief and woe—  
Oh God! Oh God! why are we born?

DELTA.

## YOUR FIRST SWEETHEART.

You can never forget her. She was so very young and innocent and pretty. She had such a way of looking at you over her hymn-book in church.—She alone, of all the world, did not think you a boy of eighteen, but wondered at your size, and your learning, and your faint foreshadowing of a sandy moustache, and believed you every inch a man. When at those stupid evening parties where boys who should have been in the nursery, and girls who should have eaten their suppers of bread and milk, and gone to sleep hours before, waltz and flirted and made themselves ill over oysters and champagne, you were favored by a glance of her eye or a whisper from her lip, you ascended to the seventh heaven immediately. When once upon a certain memorable eve she polkaed with the druggist's clerk, and never looked at you, how miserable you were. It is funny to think of now, but it was not funny then, for you were awfully in earnest.

Once, at a picnic, she wore a white dress, and had roses twined in her black hair, and she looked so like a bride that you fairly trembled; sometimes you thought in just such a costume, with just such blossoms in her hair, she might stand beside the altar and you, most blessed of all mortals, might place a golden ring upon her finger, and when you were left alone with her for a moment some of your thoughts would form themselves into words, and though she blushed and ran away, and would not let you kiss her, she did not seem angry. And when you were parted, somehow, for a little while, and when you met again she was walking with a gentleman, a large, well whiskered man, of twenty-eight or thirty, and had neither word nor smile for you, and some well-meaning gossip informed you shortly after that she was engaged to the tall gentleman with black whiskers, and that "it was a splendid match." It was terrible news to you then, and sent you off to some great city, far from your native place, where, after a good deal of youthful grief, and many resolutions to die and haunt her, you recovered your equanimity, and began to make money, and to call love stuff and nonsense.

You have a rich wife of your own, now, and grown up children—aye even grand children about your hearth; your hair is gray, and you lock your heart up in the fire-proof safe of your counting-house when you go home at night. And you thought that you had forgotten the little episode of your nineteenth year, until the other day, when you read of her death in the papers. You know she was a stout lady, who wore

glasses, and had daughters older than she was in that olden time; but your heart went back and you saw her smiling and blushing, with her golden hair about her face and yourself a boy again, dreaming of wedding robes and rings, and you laid your gray old head upon your office desk and wept for the memory of your first sweetheart.

## CUT THIS OUT.

The Mercantile Times gives the following reasonable rules for young men commencing business.

The world estimate men by their success in life, and by general consent, success is an evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and, in doing this never reckon the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavishing or niggardly.—Of the two, avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment, therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much—and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is friend in need. Keep clear of the law, for even if you gain you are generally a loser of money.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a wasteful time.

## NEW THING IN SNAKES.—There is a snake of more than ordinary hideous description which infests the vast Brazilian forests, and the plains up toward the county in which the headwaters of the Amazon take their rise. It is described as having a hood on the back of its head, something like that sometimes attached to a lady's cloak, and it crawls up to a sleeping man or animal, throws the hood over the sleeper's face, and then quietly breathing its poisonous breath therein, the sleeping man or animal inhales it and dies.

A company of explorers that went to the headwaters of the Amazon from New York, in 1854-5, reported that they lost several members of their party in this way. They would find a man dead in the morning, his body livid and swollen; and showing evident signs of poison, but no mark of a bite or sting upon him. They could not account for the casualties, until the natives told them of the reptile and explained its mode of operating. This snake is represented as growing to the length of 20 feet.

## A TEST of sincerity was curiously applied the other day by an eccentric old gentleman who directed in his will, that his funeral should take place at 6 o'clock in the morning, if he died in the Summer, and at 8 A. M., if in Winter. He left a list of 400 persons who were to be invited to his obsequies, as all of them had shared his benefits in time past. All who came were to inscribe their name in a register to be kept at the door of his residence. Of the entire number of invitees, only 28 came at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 20th, when the old gentleman was buried. Afterwards all who had attended and put down their names as required, found that each of them had earned a legacy at the rate of \$1000 for each gentleman, and \$1600 for each lady. Thus those who staid away lost something by their indifference.

## HOW TO STAMP LETTERS.—An exchange has the following article on stamping letters:

"Many persons instead of wetting postage stamps wet the letters, but it is a bad plan, as the saliva is a powerful solvent, and in the act of dampening it with the tongue, the size is softened or wholly or partly removed from the paper. At once the moisture begins to sink into the absorbent surface, which in three seconds becomes so dry that a stamp will not stick firmly and completely to it.

Who ever felt the breath from the lungs of a chest of drawers?



# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

## THE ELECTION.

The general impression is that the State has gone Radical by some fifteen or twenty thousand majority. This is not as we desired it should have been, yet if the votes were honestly counted and, we have lost, we submit to the will of the majority, notwithstanding the dark color of the men who made the bulk of the vote. Whether the entire Radical ticket is elected or not we have no means of knowing; but, we presume it is. If this be so, hard indeed will be the task of submitting to such a government administered by such a graceless, brainless, vindictive and revengeful body of men—who know no rights except their own or their party's. We, therefore, counsel a calm, prudent, passive obedience to the "powers that be." Watch, labor and abide our day! For though bent on devastating the State, if necessary to build up their miserable party and place every scallawag and carpet-bagger in power; yet, there will be much left to work and live for in this sunny land of ours, even after they have done their worst—if the Conservatives will remain true to themselves, their posterity and the best interests of the country. He is but little better than a coward who having been defeated in battle, is slow to rally or dispirited by the victorious shouts of his conqueror. The "hip, hurrah!" of a victorious foe, while it sends a pang of sorrow through the heart of the good soldiers, it invariably calls up his pride and patriotism, and ere the echo dies away upon the mountain hills, he renews his pledge to "conquer or to die." Conservatives, we are not conquered, only repulsed and if we but improve by this sad defeat and perfect our organization, purge our ranks of the timid and wavering, a grand victory yet awaits us, at no distant day!

A GOOD PICTURE.—The La Crosse Democrat has a splendid illustration of the closing scene of the negro convention of North Carolina. The artist took advantage of the happy occasion of the singing of "old John Brown is marching on!" and so accurate is the picture, we think no one will have any difficulty in recognizing the one-eyed parson, with specks on, who leads the song, and the cock-eyed carpet-bagger to his left—as one is probably a "law-giver" now and the other a "lawmaker," we are too bad to deal in personalities.

Give it to them Brick, and help the few decent white men left in this State, to keep the scallawags in hot water.

The La Crosse Democrat contains the following mysterious announcement:

"On Thursday, April 23, 1868, we shall be prepared to furnish all parties to organize for the protection of life and liberty, white supremacy, State equality and equal taxation, the several blanks and instructions necessary in the formation of legions for the more rapid and effectual advancement of the grand national Democratic civil and military movement now on foot throughout the United States. Address M.M. Pomroy, La Crosse, Wisconsin."

A Frenchman, who was arrested in 1849 for crying "Vive l'Empereur," was sent to prison the other day for shouting "Vive la republique." The judge told him he must not only learn what to cry, but when.

The citizens of this country will soon have the same thing to learn.

ODIOUS COMPARISON.—The rotten despotism of Austria has a better credit abroad than this truly Republican form of government. The Day Book says:

"The American eagle droops his tail and looks as though he would sell himself for six pence, while the turkey-buzzard of the house of Hapsburg, after two expensive wars, struts around in a blaze of financial glory. Gold at Vienna is quoted at 115. Gold in New York is 140. What a humiliating fact for an American to realize!"

We have received the first number of the Weekly Courier, published at Charlotte by E. H. Britton & Son. It is a handsome eight-page journal, and is the strongest paper in the South.

"Our Women don't eat Dirt, and we Won't."

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, certain parties publicly declared that in case of the election of the Hon. W. W. Holden as Governor of the State, they would remove from said State. And whereas, the said Hon. W. W. Holden and the entire ticket of which he is the head, has been triumphantly and overwhelmingly elected: All those desirous of leaving the State can, on application on and after the 15th of June next to Col. C. L. Harris, Sup't of Public Works, receive free transportation for themselves and families over the several roads of the State of North Carolina, to any point in the direction of Hell or Connecticut.

SCALLAWAG,  
Late Carpet-Bagger.

The above from the Standard, is in keeping with the tone of the paper. In the first place, Col. Harris has not the control of all the roads in this State, nor never will have. Secondly, the people are not going to leave the State in the hands of such men as are elected on the Holden ticket. It would, no doubt, be very gratifying to the Radical party to know the better portion of the people would leave. Then they would have a grand time, when they would satiate their lusts for free-love and miscegenation. No! never!! We will remain a "thorn in the flesh," and never cease our labors, until we redeem the State from the thralldom of negroes and scallawag carpet-baggers!

TO OUR EXCHANGES.—Can any of our brethren of the Press give us the status of the Agency that sent out the advertisement of "Reeve's Ambrosia for the Hair?" We are making arrangements to publish a list (and to keep it standing) of those agencies and individuals who are now swindling Southern publishers. Has anybody received any pay for the advertisement referred to? Or, do they ever expect to receive any?—Winning Star.

We can only say the advertisement was sent us by H. Seymour Schell Keo, New York, with the promise to "pay on receipt of first paper containing the advertisement." Two months have elapsed and no pay yet, and we have given the gentlemen (?) until our next issue to make payment, with the assurance that their card shall appear in our paper gratis until we see proper to discontinue it, if the money is not forthcoming by that time.

THE EASTERN TERMINUS N. W. N. C. R. R.

The citizens assembled in the court house, on Wednesday evening, to hear the proposition of the Directors through their President, Mr. H. Fries, of Salem. It was stated that if we would grade the road to the county line we could consider the road located to this place. After some remarks from Mr. Fries, Col. Shober, D. P. Caldwell, and C. P. Mendenhall, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the subscribers to the stock of the North-Western N. C. R. R. Co., do agree to guarantee the grading of the road from Greensboro to the Forsyth County line, in the direction of the town of Salem, as the same shall be located upon a survey of the said route; and that each subscriber sign a bond to secure the same, in proportion to the subscription made by them respectively, on the book.

Whereupon the subscribers present came forward and subscribed their names to the bond.

C. P. MENDENHALL,

Chairman.

WILL U. STEINER,

Secretary.

We hope the other gentlemen who have subscribed, but were absent at this meeting, will come forward promptly and sign the obligation.

CASWELL.—This is the banner County. With a registered negro majority of nearly 700, Caswell has given a majority of 23 against the odious Constitution, and has elected the full Conservative ticket, as follows: Hon. Bedford Brown, for the senate; William Long and P. H. Hiett, for the House of Representatives; Jesse C. Griffith, Sheriff, and Henry F. Brandon, Superior Court Clerk.

During the war Gen. Grant issued an order which cast suspicion on the Hebrews, and probably designated them as a class not to be trusted. Therefore, the Hebrews in several States have held meetings and resolved not to support Gen. Grant for President under any circumstances. They are right, for if a Republican is to be made President, we should prefer a man with brains and good sense, with which articles Gen. Grant is not overburdened.

Baldern Young has recently lost a son. His name was Sam.

THE IRISH CHURCH EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.—Mail advice received by the City of Paris on the 12th inst., says that the political world was considerably excited on the question of the Irish Church, and petition for and against Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were being signed in all parts of the country. On all the large posting bill boards about London were to be seen placards appealing to the Protestant feeling, many of those placards containing language of the most inflammatory character.—Some of the most extensively posted of these placards read as follows:

"Another step towards Rome. The Church in Ireland has been assailed, which has been established by law and secured by a treaty of law. Mr. Gladstone leads the attack. The author of the church estate, whom Protestant England once tested, now leads the attack. Will you allow this? Will you desert your fellow Protestants in Ireland? Arouse yourselves, Protestants in England! Call upon your representatives to do their duty by at once rejecting a proposal which will be but the first step to wards putting down your own Church, and doing away with the Protestant Constitution of England."

SINGULAR PREDICTION.—A recent number of the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald says:

"Something near two years, the late Rev. Dr. Baldwin preached at Mt. Nebo Church, in this county, and many of our readers will recollect the emphasis and confidence with which he predicted that there would break out in the year 1868 a war in the North between the political parties of that section; that it would be very fierce and comparatively short, that the constitutional party would triumph, the original Constitution would be re-established and permanent peace restored to the country. In this war the South was to take no part. And it will not be forgotten with what solemn earnestness the preacher continued, 'Brethren, there are many of you here who will live to see these things come to pass. I shall not see these things that I have foretold. When you see these things come to pass, you may recall to mind what I have this day said.'"

"The speaker is dead, and it does seem as if a war is at hand. And if it be, may the whole prediction come true. May the South have no part in it, and may the right win."

THE FINAL VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington Union, of Tuesday evening makes the following speculation on the final vote in the impeachment trial. It says:

"There are forty-two Senators classed as Republicans. It will be necessary to secure thirty-six of these in order to convict. If, in other words, seven Republican Senators do not think that the evidence justifies a vote against the President, he will not be convicted. It is sufficient for us to state that we do not believe the Republican vote will be solid in favor of conviction."

We fix upon no Senator who will vote no or yea. That we have no right to do. But there other means of judging of this matter, and they are satisfactory to us."

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—

In the first volume of Dr. Behm's "Geographical Annual," lately published at Gotha, there is an interesting article on the population of the earth. This was estimated by Busching in 1787, at 1,000,000,000; by Fabri and Stein, in 1800, at 900,000,000; by Stein and Horschelman, in 1833, at 872,000,000; by Dietrich, in 1853, at 1,288,000,000; and by Kolb, in 1865, at 1,230,000,000. Dr. Behm estimates it at 1,350,000,000, thus distributed. Europe, 285,000,000; Asia, 798,000,000; Australia and Polynesia, 3,850,000; Africa, 188,000,000; and America 71,500,000. At the same time he acknowledged that it is impossible to arrive at any thing more than an approximate notion of the population in Asia and Africa, there being no census or other accurate means of ascertaining the number of inhabitants in those countries.

APPEARANCE OF A COMET.—The comet known in astronomical circles as Brorsen's comet, has made its appearance. It may be seen with an instrument of low power, appearing like a hazy star, just skirting the Northern border of the beautiful group of the Pleiades, and moving in a northeasterly direction. We may scarcely hope to get more than a very distant and imperfect view of it.

Albert C. Green, author of "Old Grimes," was engaged several years before his death upon a humorous poem, into which it was his purpose to weave every genuine Yankee phrase that he could gather. It grew year by year, reaching to a handsome epic, and is now to be published.

MORE TALK ABOUT THE DEBT. The New York Herald continues to discuss the financial question, and depicts the unsettled state of affairs, and the feverish state of the public mind, in the following manner:

There is both pride and pleasure in paying a just debt; but nations, like individuals, may be driven by stress of circumstances to take advantage of a bankrupt law, or—what is the same thing—to practically make such a law for themselves. There are plenty of examples in history, particularly where an enormous debt has been suddenly contracted in revolutionary times, and under similar circumstances to the creation of our own debt. Every one is familiar with the summary manner in which the French debt—contracted during the revolutionary wars—"to save the life of the nation"—was disposed of with its thousands of millions of assignats and mandats; and without multiplying examples from foreign countries, of which there are plenty, we may come home to our own history—to the wiping out of the debt contracted in the war of independence—to show what a brave and honorable people may do under insupportable burdens. Even England was compelled to reduce the rate of interest on her debt from five and six per cent., and some of it higher to three and a half per cent., thus virtually repudiating it to that extent. The people of this country can never be brought to believe that "a national debt is a national blessing;" and unless they see ours diminishing from year to year they will certainly become dissatisfied, restless, and relieve themselves of the burden by a short process. Let it be remembered, too, that here the mass of the people, who pay the taxes, are the voters—the governing power—and that if once the thought of repudiation be forced upon them they will find plenty of aspirants for political honors and station ready to popularize the idea. It is only necessary to study human nature and the springs of human action, and the former history of this and other countries, to see that as regards the national debt we are in a very unsettled and precarious situation.

DEATH OF BISHOP HAWKS, OF MISSOURI.—

The Missouri Republican announces the death, on the 10th, instant, of the Right Rev. Cicero S. Hawks, D. D. L. D., aged fifty-six. For more than twenty years he filled the office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Missouri. During a large portion of that period he was the active pastor of Christ Church in St. Louis. He was counted among the most eloquent divines in a church which has been served by many accomplished pulpit orators. Under his supervision the Episcopal Church in Missouri grew to large proportions in members and wealth. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, on the 26th, of May, 1812; he was the youngest of nine children, all of whom are now dead with the exception of the eldest sister, Mrs. Phebe Anderson, widow of Hon. Walker Anderson, for a long period Judge of the Supreme Court in Florida. Four of the family have died within the past two years, the last previous to the Bishop being Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., in the fall of 1866, in New York.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON'S SKELETON.—The Charleston Courier states Captain C. O. Boutelle, of the U. S. Coast Survey, while making explorations in the neighborhood of St. Helena Island, S. C., recently, unearthed a huge mastodon, lying in a bed of marl. When discovered the huge monster was fixed precisely in the position it is believed to have been when it laid down to die before the flood. The skeleton was perfect, but a portion of the bones very soft, while other parts are petrified. The bones are of enormous size. Professor C. C. Shepperd, of the South Carolina Medical College, will exhum the monster and take it to Charleston. It is the first mastodon yet discovered on the Atlantic coast, though it has heretofore been met with in the West.

There is a bill pending before the New York Legislature to suppress indecent literature. Every father, husband, brother in the land will thank them if they succeed in staying this nuisance at the fountain head.

The refuse discharged by the oil refineries into the harbor of Cleveland injures the vessels so seriously that the ship owners have resolved to bring suit against the city to recover damages.

The performance of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," at the theatre in Henry, Ill., was announced from the pulpits of that town, and the respective congregations were recommended to attend.

## Tabular Statement of the Vote.

COUNTIES.	CONSTITUTION		GOVERNOR		No. Registered in 1867.	
	FOR	AGAINST	Thos. S. Ashe	W. W. Holden	Whites	Blacks
Burke and McDowell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1885	692
Rutherford and Polk,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2045	572
Yancey and Mitchell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1520	90
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson & Transylvania,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3934	740
Haywood and Jackson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1604	143
Macon, Clay & Cherokee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2164	101
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5451	602
Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5840	1367
Davie and Rowan,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2862	1550
Cleaveland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1454	374
Catawba,	339	1058	.....	.....	1352	318
Lincoln,	.....	.....	.....	.....	897	417
Gaston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1053	442
Mecklenburg,	1458	1740	.....	.....	1928	1659
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1309	424
Cabarrus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1175	746
Stanley,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1330	282
Anson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1091	1076
Stokes,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280	390
Forsythe,	1201	334	.....	.....	1341	449
Davidson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2278	678
Randolph,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2232	457
Guilford,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2680	1089
Rockingham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1405	1349
Caswell,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1361	1703
Alamance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1348	785
Person,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1067	882
Orange,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2004	1291
Chatham,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2206	1179
Wake,	3336	2280	2261	3341	3019	2907
Granville,	2076	1124	.....	.....	2020	2502
Warren,	2231	944	.....	.....	856	2284
Franklin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1121	1487
Cumberland,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1579	1546
Harnett,	.....	.....	.....	.....	857	511
Moore,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1366	459
Montgomery,	0000	0000	0000	0000	894	321
Richmond,	0000	0000	0000	0000	995	1084
Wayne,	1166	1235	0000	0000	1506	1229
Johnston,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1732	914
Greene,	0000	0000	0000	0000	703	706
Wilson,	923	891	0000	0000	1033	903
Nash,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1071	873
Halifax,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1095	3140
Northampton,	0000	0000	0000	0000	1311	1660
Edgecombe,	2444	1158	0000	0000	1246	2622
Lenoir,	1195	845	.....	.....	922	1078
Brunswick,	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	728
Columbus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	518
Robeson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1584	1451
Bladen,	265	.....	.....	.....	1085	1146
New Hanover,	3568	2235	.....	.....	1935	3224
Duplin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1445	1181
Sampson,	1026	1180	.....	.....	1501	960
Tyrell and Washington,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1280	790
Martin,	.....	.....	.....	.....	971	799
Bertie,	.....	.....	.....	.....	959	1264
Gates,	.....	.....	.....	.....	712	775
Chowan,	702	458	458	683	723	469
Perquimans,	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	667
Pasquotank and Camden,	.....	.....	.....	.....	705	634
Currituck,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1409	1511
Craven,	3402	1460	.....	.....	919	318
Onslow,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1595	3183
Carteret,	896	916	.....	.....	816	402
Jones,	594	451	.....	.....	1195	749
Beaufort,	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	529
Pitt,	1782	1245	1255	1782	1499	925
Hyde,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1450	1449
					876	565
					106721	72932

## GUILFORD VOTE—APRIL, 1868.

PARTIES.	FOR	AGAINST	ABSENT	TOTAL
Constitution	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holden	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goodell	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabb	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keefe	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farlow	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holguin	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thyne	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapp	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radford	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Agents wanted for the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the WAR.

ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT & RESULTS.  
By Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.  
A Book for All Sections and All Parties.  
THIS great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.  
To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, we promise a change of view, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.  
The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.  
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One in Boston, Mass. 163 subscribers in 4 days.  
One in Memphis, Tenn. 106 subscribers in 5 days.  
Send for Circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work, with Price notices and advance sheets, &c. Address  
National Publishing Co.,  
13-4w 26 South Seventh st., Philadelphia, Pa.

## REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

Improved!  
It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.  
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.  
It keeps the Scalp clean and healthy.  
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.  
It forces the hair and beard to grow luxuriantly.  
It immediately stops Hair falling out.  
It keeps the Hair from changing Color from Age.  
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.  
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.  
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.  
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.  
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Deas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. 7-3m

## DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT.

Having located 2 miles North West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

## A CARD.

THE Co-partnership existing during the past year between C.W. Westbrook, G.W. Albright and Dr. Wm. M. Albright, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by C. W. Westbrook and G. W. Albright.  
C. W. WESTBROOK.  
G. W. ALBRIGHT.  
W. M. ALBRIGHT.  
Greensboro, April 27th, 1868. 13-2r

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

## Mrs. S. W. Dittworth.

MANTUA MAKER  
West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the MANTUA MAKING business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costumes. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call. Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 2d



## Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,  
By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green	2.00
do dried	4
Bacon	16 1/2 to 20
Beef	7 to 8
Butter	30 to 35
Beans per bushel	2.00
Coffee, per sack	25 to 30
do retail	25 to 30 1/2
Cheese	25 to 30
Chickens	20 to 25
Corn	1.05 to 1.20
do meal	1.30 to 1.35
Cotton raw	15 to 20
do yarn	1.80 to 2.00
do yard sheeting	12 1/2 to 15
Eggs	1.75
Flaxseed	40 to 45
Feathers	75 to 1.00
Flour	10.00 to 10.50
Fertilizers—Guano	5
Baugh's Phosphate	34
Plaster per bbl	5.00
do calcined	5.00
Cement	5 to 6
Hides—green	10 to 15
do dry	35 to 40
Leather—sole	60 to 75
do upper	70 to 80
Lard	40 to 60
Molasses—Cuba	1.25
do Sorghum	1.25
Maple Syrup	9 to 10
Onions—large	1.00
do small	1.75
do tanner's	1.80
do spruce	2.00
do kerosene (best)	1.00
do arora	1.00
Pork	10 to 12
Potatoes—Irish	75 to 1.00
do sweet	1.75
Peas—cow	2.00
do white	2.00
Rice	16 1/2 to 18
Rags—cotton	3 1/2
Salt—fine per sack	4.50
do Liverpool per sack	5.00
do retail	2 1/2
Soda, best	13 to 15 1/2
Tallow	40 to 50
Vinegar	25 to 40
Wool	60 to 75
do roll	60 to 75

## GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By  
WILSON & SHOOK.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH  
ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	25
do Cape Fear	25
do Charlotte	25
do Wadesboro	25
do Wilmington	25
do Roxboro	25
do Thomasville	25
do Lexington at Graham	25
do Lexington, old	18
do new	10
do Commerce	15
do Fayetteville	3
do Washington	2
do Yanceyville	2
Merchants' Bank of New Bern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	26
do new	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina	15
Georgia	25
We buy and sell all kinds of gold and silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.	
Orders for Bank Notes by depositors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.	
Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check, or New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.	
Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.	2-1y

## GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS.

Corrected by  
HENRY G. KELLOGG.

Banker and Insurance Agent,  
Tate Building, corner of West Market and South  
Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

Gold	135 to 140
Silver—Small, 125 to 130; large, 130 to 135	
Money in fair demand, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent per month, on call.	
Exchange	One-fourth.

## N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank Notes dull.

Bank North Carolina	60
do Cape Fear	28
do Charlotte	30
do Wadesboro	26
do Wilmington	27
do Roxboro	60
do Thomasville	20
do Lexington at Graham	22
do old	12
do new	12
do Commerce	17
do Fayetteville	10
do Washington	10
do Yanceyville	10

Merchants' Bank of New Bern

Farmers' Bank of Greensboro

Miners' and Planters' Bank

Commercial Bank of Wilmington

Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., old

Virginia Bank Notes average about

South Carolina

Georgia

We buy and sell all kinds of gold and silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by depositors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

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Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

2-1y

## Fresh Garden Seed.

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomatoes, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snap), Peas, &c., &c.

These seeds were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN, M. D.,  
McConnell Building.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In great variety, including Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, at the most reasonable prices, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of horse that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb. 6, JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

## Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M.,  
East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. arrives at 7 P. M.

Eastern " N. C. R. R. arrives at 7 "

Western " " arrives at 5-05 A. M.

Pittsboro arrives Friday 6 A. M.

Ashboro arrives Saturday 6 P. M.

" leaves Friday 9 A. M.

Salem arrives Friday 3 P. M.

" leaves Saturday 6 A. M.

Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday 6 A. M.

" leaves Monday and Thursday 6 A. M.

Office open for delivery of mails at night, and will not be open on Sundays.

Railroads.

N. C. mail going East arrives... at 5 A. M.

" " " West arrives... at 7 P. M.

" " " West leaves... at 7-17 "

" Freight going East leaves... at 12-10 "

" " West " " at 4-15 A. M.

R. & D. mail arrives... at 6 P. M.

" " leaves... at 5-15 A. M.

## Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JON PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The War between the States" is the title of a new work by Hon. Alex. Stephens, which is destined to have a good run. See advertisement, calling for agents.

Read notice of dissolution of firm of Westbrook & Co.

See card of Dr. Albright.

A chain-gang is to be established in Charlotte. Greensboro needs one.

Another feminine fight occurred, this week, at the negro brothel on Green Street. Have we no law in this town? Eckel answers, none!

The Rump is about to establish a new military grade to be known as Brevet Nigger.—Brick Pioneer.

We have several in these parts that deserve that grade for meritorious conduct." We call no names.

Not a fight has taken place here this week. The morals of the darker portion of our community must have been improved.—Weldon News.

Cause. Gen. Canby's order closing bar-rooms.

With this number, the senior modestly retires for a few weeks recreation, leaving our Bud to "run the machine." We would remark, by way of caution lest some one may "wake up the wrong passenger," that he has always been the fighting member of the firm.

SUPPER HOUSE.—We intimated last week that Wm. E. Edwards, Esq., would have supper prepared for the passengers arriving on the Richmond train. We can now state positively that such is a fact, and farther that Edwards enjoys the reputation of being the greatest caterer in the State.

FASHIONABLE SINGING.—The following chorus to a hymn was recently sung somewhere:

"We hear a rumbling in the skies,—  
Jews, screws, de fi dim!"

We hear a rumbling in the skies,  
Jews, screws, de fi dim!"

An inquiry elicited the fact that the fourth line, originally read,

"Jews crucified him."

VOTE OF GUILFORD.—We had hoped by this time to have given the official vote of this county; but, the North registration board have refused to give us the result of that side. The chairman told us, "the whole Radical ticket was elected," and we suppose he deemed that as much as the public out side of the leagues, had any right to know. We make no charge of fraud or corruption against any one; yet, this board will find it hard to convince the public, that they have not laid themselves open to suspicion, to say the least of it.

We give the table in another column, which was furnished us by the gentlemanly board on the South side of the county, and will try and fill the table when Gen. Canby issues his report, which we trust, will be in a few months.

The long talked of bridge between England and France across the Straits of Dover seems to be making some progress towards realization. The works of the model of the international bridge are being carried on with great rapidity, and in two months it is hoped that they will be forward enough to permit of some practical experiments being made.

## ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Making stones is a business in St. Louis. There is a concern there which makes out of common sand a mantle equal to one of white marble, and sells it for about ten dollars. The sand in a few hours is converted into rock precisely similar to the strata and ledges beneath the earth that have required ages of aqueous and igneous action to form them. The process is strictly scientific and chemical. The materials used are common brown or white sand, soda, flint, chlorine, and calcium. The flint, which is the cementing agent, is melted by being subjected to heat, in connection with soda. Flint, in its chemical constitution, is an acid, and like all other acids, readily combines with an alkali. Combined with soda, the flint (silica) forms a silicate of soda—a thick, viscid, transparent substance, very much like glue. If it is too thin, when first made, it is reduced by evaporation in pans, till it reaches the proper consistency. It is then mixed with the sand, in a mill from which the mixture comes forth, a good deal like wet brown sugar. This substance is called "pug." It is very plastic, and works as easily in the hand as wet clay or putty. Each moulder has a quantity of the "pug" placed in a box on the end of his work bench, from which he takes handfuls as he requires it, to press into the mould. It matters not whether the mould is a rosette, a diamond, a flower, or a leaf ornament—a keystone, a vase, a pedestal, or the section of mantle piece—he moulds anything and everything with equal ease, beauty and accuracy, and when the form is taken from the mould, the product is a plastic stone ornament more perfect and beautiful than a carver could execute in a week of constant and patient labor.

PERSECUTIONS IN EGYPT.—The New York Observer states that the Pasha of Egypt, under the influence of the Coptic Patriarch, is still persecuting the American Presbyterian missionaries, and has closed their schools. Missionaries, who have done more for the regeneration of the Port's dominions than all other influences, put together, dare not now print their tracts, nor teach freely in their schools, nor preach as before.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST GENERAL SCHOFIELD.—Ex Governor Pierpont Wednesday preferred charges against General Schofield to General Grant, charging him with setting aside the laws of Virginia and Congress for the purpose of enabling ex-Confederates who could not take the oath to occupy valuable offices in the State; and further, that Schofield's appointments have tended to discourage the Union cause in Virginia.

A French artist claims to have discovered a method of photographing whereby the colors of an object are produced with as much fidelity as the form. This has hitherto been thought beyond the range of possibility, but it is dangerous to place any limits to scientific achievements.

A Jacobin paper says "then there have been worse men than Ben Butler." Yes, but one was hung in chains, and the other shot in a theatre on Good Friday.—Brick.

The Conservative State committee have called a Convention to assemble in Richmond, on the 7th of May, to nominate candidates for State officers.

The public lands in Alaska are said to extend to 365,000,000 of acres. Many of these acres are preserved in ice.

Hon John Bell is still alive, and lives on the Cumberland, in Tenn.

In Michigan the majority against the constitution exceeds 38,000. The majority against prohibition is 10,000, and against biennial legislative sessions 75,000.

The wife of a Methodist minister in Middleton, Conn., recently supplied the pulpit of her husband in his absence.

The witty editor of the Louisville Journal says that the troubled waters around the White House must be very shallow, as the Radicals expect to get Johnson out and Wade in.

Who has ever been pushed by a shoulder of mutton?

## The Legislature.—We have returns from only a few counties; but we have "figured out" the following as the probable status of the new Legislature:

Senate:—Republicans, 30

Conservatives, 20

Republican majority, 10

House:—Republicans, 70

Conservatives, 49

Republican majority, 21

Rep. maj. on joint ballot, 31

This secures the ratification of the Howard Amendment, the election of two Republican U. S. Senators, and the general control of both branches of the Legislature by that party, though the Conservative strength is sufficient to give it both influence and power. We think it highly probable that several of the Republicans elected in the Western counties are moderate in their views, and on many questions of public importance will vote with the Conservatives.—Wilmington Star.

Horse Thief Arrested.—A questionable character, having in his possession a mare suspected of being stolen was arrested in this city, on Sunday, by officer J. Sid Bryan. The animal is now in possession of Mr. Bryan, who awaits proofs of ownership.

The man claims to reside in Leaksville, Rockingham county. He gives his name as Davis, but has an alias, and perhaps several of them. He is about six feet in height, with auburn hair and grey eyes, weighs about 185, and is, apparently, between the ages of 22 and 25.

The mare is black, about 14 hands high, in good condition, and between 9 and 11 years old; has some saddle-marks on the right side and white marks on the left hind fetlock; is a fine-blooded animal.—Raleigh Sentinel.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Congressional delegation from the State is as follows, as far as known:

1st, Dist. J. R. French, (Yankee rad.)

2nd, " David Heaton, " "

3rd, " O. H. Dockery, (native rad.)

4th, " J. T. Dewese, (Yankee rad.)

5th, " Israel G. Lash, (native rad.)

6th, " Hon Nat. Boyden, (Conser.)

Mr. Lash is the only native Rad who can take the test oath.—Sentinel

What would they have said?—We ask, what would the sober, thinking, decent portion of the party represented by the Rump at Washington, have said a year ago, or six months ago, yes, even three months ago, if they had been told at this time BEN. BUTLER would be their political leader?

Think of it. Look at what he is and where he is. A thief, a liar, a brute—one of those low, mean, vile creatures, whom nobody has confidence in, and everybody despises. And this man is the leader of the "party of great moral ideas," so called. Butler is the leader in the impeachment of the President, when JOHNSON has in his possession a letter from the BEAST, asking to be appointed Secretary of War in STANTON'S place, and assuring the President that he will use the office in helping him to restore the old Democratic party, to which himself and the President once belonged to power.

Will nothing open the eyes of the people, and break the spell of delusion which has drawn them so far astray?—La Crosse Democrat.

The Surratt Case.—In the Criminal Court this morning, the District Attorney ordered, with the assent of the court, (Chief Justice Carter,) the case of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President Abraham Lincoln, to be set for trial on Tuesday May 12th, and at the same time requested the clerk to issue subpoenas for the witnesses. Judge Black, it is understood, will (with Messrs R. T. Merriell and J. H. Bradley, Jr.) appear for the defence.—Wash. Star.

The present ruinous financial policy or rather want of policy, cannot be followed long. The American people are peculiar in this, they bear evils patiently to the limit of forbearance, and then, as we saw in the uprising of the war, they move suddenly like a tornado, and sweep all before them. We warn our reckless and extravagant Congress, the grasping bondholders, greedy manufacturers and national bank monopolists, against provoking the overburdened people beyond the limit of endurance.—N. Y. Herald.

LONDON, April 24.—Startling intelligence has just been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who is visiting Sidney was shot by an unknown person and dangerously wounded. The would-be assassin, said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, at last accounts was said to be slowly recovering.

## A NEW CONSPIRACY—HOLDEN ORGANIZES A NEW LEAGUE.

We have been furnished, by a responsible party, with the following particulars in regard to recent occurrences in our midst:

"Finding the negroes tiring of the Union Leagues, and withdrawing therefrom in large numbers throughout the State, the President of the U. L. A. for North Carolina has organized a league of the negro women, as a means of influencing and retaining the men. This new movement is a success. From the best information we can gain, and we claim to be posted, nearly every negro woman in the State, particularly those convenient to the towns and villages, has been inveigled into this female league. The manner in which the heads of the league accomplish their purposes in inducing the women to join the association, is fitly characteristic of W. W. Holden. It is done by lying and gross deception. For example, the formation of a co-operative and benevolent society is proposed to the female members of the negro churches, and with a view to benefit themselves, and the indigent and sick of their race, to have a society of their own, the women are induced to join this newly formed league, when an oath is administered solemnly in its nature, to which is affixed a death penalty in case of violation, or an attempt at withdrawal from the organization.

The officers of this female league are invested with unlimited powers. The officers of the Union League are ordered to afford their sisters any aid and assistance that may be called for in order that the pains and death penalties of the female league may be inflicted and carried out without delay.

An instance has occurred in this place. A girl employed by Mr. B. D. Stith, after learning the nature of the society into which she had been led, by the false representations of the negro preacher and others, positively refused to attend any more of the meetings, and so notified the league. Whereupon an order, compelling her attendance, was issued, which order we give below, *verbatim et literatim*. Notice was given Mr. Stith of the intention of the league to arrest his servant by a committee who waited on him, to ascertain if they would be allowed to go upon his lot to effect her arrest, to which he replied, if they attempted to invade his premises for any such purpose, he would shoot the last one of them. The President of the Union League, one Newsom, was then applied to, who at once assembled a hundred armed men at the league headquarters ordering the commander of the company to proceed to the residence of Mr. Stith and bring the girl before the President of the female league, dead or alive, and to use such force against Mr. Stith, in case of resistance on his part, as might be necessary. It is impossible to say what the result of this movement would have been, but fortunately for the peace of the community, the girl Mary obeyed the written order, and voluntarily surrendered herself into the hands of the officers of the league. Here ensued a scene at which even the blunted feelings of Holden must have revolted. The girl was seized upon, her hands tied behind her, and a gag placed in her mouth, and other punishment of a painful and inhuman character inflicted through a period of three hours and a half, the gag remaining in the girl's mouth the entire time.

By special pleading of some of the more considerate and humane members of the association, the woman was saved from hanging then and there, which punishment Mr. Newsom stated to the assembled crowd he was instructed and authorized by Mr. Holden to inflict in all such cases.

Now, this is a pretty state of affairs, when the life of a human being depend on the caprice, ignorance, and blind fanaticism of a society of negro women possessing neither reason or common sense; and the times are sadly out of joint when the peace of a community is likely to be disturbed at any moment by these lawless bands of infuriated and drunken negroes.—Wilson Plain-dealer.

A Religious Interest among Monks.—A letter to the Mission Rooms in Boston states that several Maronite monks have made their escape from their Monasteries in Syria, to become Protestants. Elias, a young man, converted a year since, has entered a field of labor as a preacher, in the regions around Tripoli, his former home.—Arkansas C. Advocate.

N. W. N. C. Railroad.—At a meeting of the stock-holders of this road on last Friday the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company:

H. W. FRIES, President.

R. L. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—E. Belo, E. A. Vogler, J. F. Shaffer, L. G. Lash, D. H. Starbuck, R. Gray, M. Masten, Jos. Masten, P. A. Wilson.—Winston Sentinel.

The new Chassepot-rifle has cost the French army \$20,000,000 thus far.—Russia, for the Remington rifle, has paid \$22,000,000, and Austria \$16,000,000. Great Britain has paid \$13,000,000 for the new Snider rifle. Its first cost is less than that of Chassepot, but it is ultimately dearer, owing to the expense of its cartridges.

## The fire engine proper was made in the sixteenth century. It was on the plan of a squirt gun. Two stalwart Dutchmen worked it—one alternately lowering the nozzle into a vessel of water and directing in to the fire, the other pushing at the piston.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neum of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. HARPER LINDSAY, JR., (Successor to Ernest Lindsay) Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c. Next door to Southern Express Office, Greensboro, N. C. 3-1y

J. A. GILMER, SR., J. A. GILMER, JR., ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

All business entrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cottages, Wooden and Tobacco Factory work.—Steeple Brands of all kinds out to order. 1-6m

WESTBROOK & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERY, Greensboro, N. C. Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1-1y

DRUGS and MEDICINES. PORTER & ECKEL would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Dental Instruments. Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest Cash rates. 1-1y

MRS. N. MAURICE, Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker, (South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.) Ladies and Children's furnishings, goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cuffs, Corsets, Ladles and Children's Hosiery, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs. BRANCH OF MRS. DEWESE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1-1y

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4-3m

## GREAT ATTRACTION AT

Mrs. MOORE'S MILLINERY, WHERE goods are so much cheaper than has yet been offered in this market. Hats at 25 cents, Bonnets at 50 cents and upwards. 2nd stock already received and partly sold, and the third lot of 6 days. Hats and Bonnets to be in on Thursday, 23rd inst.

At the sign of the BABY in the window, you can also get one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. April 21st, 1868. 12-2t

## Reconstruction!

NO MORE REVOLUTION! I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH, Bringing a large lot of Dry and Fancy

GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. I am no humbug, and don't publish my prices All I ask is a fair trial, and I will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

177 Country merchants will do well to give me a call, as I have a lot of No. 1 goods, which I will wholesale or retail at low figures. I will compare prices, both as to price and quality, with any merchant in the town. Call and see for yourselves. No charge made for showing goods, and everybody will always receive prompt and gentlemanly attention at



## The Farmer's Column.

**SNAKE BITES.**—As the snake season is at hand the following receipts, from the *Scientific American*, which are said to be a certain cure for the bite of any snake, should be carefully perused and remembered by all:

Ten grains iodide of potassium, and thirty grains iodine, to be dissolved in one ounce of water, to be kept in a bottle with a ground glass stopper, and to be applied externally—*never internally*. If possible, stop the circulation in the parts bitten by bandaging, and use a stick or anything to tighten the bandage, and apply the solution to the bite with a piece of cotton, sponge, or anything that will hold the fluid, and then bind it to the wound and keep wet until the cure is effected. It is said that five drops of undiluted poison from the fangs of a rattlesnake, mixed with five drops of the above solution, and inserted in a wound with a syringe was as harmless as ten drops of water.

2nd. Take a handful of garden rue; bruise it with a hammer; lay it in a dish and add half a pint of the best cider vinegar, and then let it stand for five minutes. Then take a rag or sponge and apply or bathe the snake bite wound with the liquid of the rue; then after bathing a few minutes, take the rue out of the vinegar and apply it, as a poultice, to the wound, and renew the poultice as long as there is fever, and the cure is effected permanently. Alcohol liquors are very good, but rue and vinegar will relieve all pain in five minutes after being applied. I have seen it tried on four persons, and also on horses and cattle, and never knew it to fail.

**WHITEWASH.**—Take a clean, water-tight barrel, or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it, boiling hot and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly until thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been effected, dissolve it in water, and add two ounces of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work.

If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be added to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color, by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black.

For fawn color, add four pounds of amber, Turkish or American—the latter in the cheapest—one pound Indian red and one pound common lamp black.

For common stone color, add four pounds amber and two pounds lamp black.

This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to common whitewash.

**ROOT CROPS.**—Plough early and very deeply for root crops of whatever sort, and if practicable subsoil to the depth of fifteen inches or more. The ground must be in the best condition that repeated ploughing and plentiful manuring can give it, if a maximum crop is wanted; and this should be aimed at always, as a root crop needs much labor and attention at any rate. We have never advised the cultivation of root crops on a large scale as especially profitable. It is to be borne in mind, when we hear of the very large number of bushels per acre, that a very large percentage of the product is water. We do not know that fair experiment has ever been made of the relative feeding value of any crop and Indian corn grown upon land of the same quality, and with like preparation. We think the roots valuable as affording a change from the dry feeding of winter for stock of every kind, and recommend them on the account.

**TO MAKE LEY HOMINY.**—Select good sound flint corn, shell it, taking care to pick out the faulty grains, and bits of cob; pour over it strong ley, sufficient to cover it, set it on the fire and let it scald until the husk or bran is loosened, (try it occasionally by pressing it between the thumb and finger.) Frequent stirring will aid largely in removing the husks. When scalded enough, dip it out into a tub of clean water, stir it around, pour it off and put in fresh, as often as is necessary to thoroughly cleanse it from the ley, in the meantime rubbing through the hands. Let it soak over night, and boil till tender.

An apianian in the lower Virginia Valley of Jefferson county, got 1,500 lbs. of honey last season from 50 stands. It sold for \$450.

**THEN AND NOW.**—Farmers in 1776.—Man at plow, wife at cow, girl at yarn, boy at barn, and all dues settled. Farmers in 1868.—Man at show, girl at piano, wife in satin, boy at latten, and dues unsettled.

A Virginia farmer of eight years experience, says that if spent tan bark from a tan yard be placed around peach trees that are free from worms at the time, they will be perfectly protected thereby for years afterwards.

California farms average nearly 700 acres each, while in Massachusetts the average is but 94 acres. New York has the largest number of farms, 196,000 while Rhode Island has the smallest, her total being less than 5,000.

**LEMON CAKE.**—One and a half cups of sugar, one 1/2 lb. butter, two eggs, the rind of two lemons grated, and juice of one, one-half teaspoonful saleratus and flour enough for a thick batter.

Plants derive their nutriment from the soil, and every crop removed takes away part of its productive power, which an honest farmer will take pleasure and derive profit from restoring as soon as possible.

The largest orchard in the United States is said to be the one owned by a Mr. Briggs, of Marysville, California, which contains one hundred and sixty acres of trees, all of the best varieties known.

Always loosen the check-rein before giving water to a horse. Even if the pail is held so high the rein is not drawn tight, the position is an unnatural one in which to drink.

From experiments made during three seasons, it is found that on an average 14 gallons of maple sap will make one of sugar.

Carrots are specially recommended for horses as favorable to the assimilation and digestion of other food.

## Wit and Wisdom.

**THE FATAL MINCE PIE.**—Some of our friends who have been boring us with persistent requests to publish 'tales and funny stories,' can gratify their desire for literature by a perusal of the following 'thrilling romance,' which we have procured for our columns at great trouble and at 'heavy expense':

**CHAPTER I.**  
She threw herself upon his breast and wept.

**CHAPTER II.**  
As she ceased weeping, he groaned audibly. There they sat entwined in each other's arms for about two hours, and nary one of 'em spoke.

**CHAPTER III.**  
A voice fractured the solemn stillness of the air. 'Harriet, my own love, if I had a mince pie to eat.' Then she lifted up her tear-dimmed eyes to the starry heavens, clasped her hands wildly and exclaimed:—'Come with me to the kitchen, love, and thou shalt eat thy fill; for there are three of them left for dinner.' They clasped each other by the hand and rushed to the pantry.

**CHAPTER IV.**  
Two mince pies had disappeared, and the third was about to share the same fate, when a stealthy step was heard. 'Fly my angel, my bean. 'Tis Catharine Arabella, I know.' And she fell fainting at his feet.

**CHAPTER V.**  
The old woman stood face to face with Eugene; she asked what he had been doing to the gal; and he said he hadn't done nothing.' She grabbed the remaining pie, and with the ferocity of a tigress clucked it at him.

**CHAPTER VI.**  
Her aim had been too true. She hit him in the pit of the stomach and he fell at her feet a corpse. They buried them both in one grave, and every spring the village maidens plant onions over the place where lie the lovers, at last united.

An exchange says there is no need of buying umbrellas. They can easily be procured—thusly: Take your stand in a doorway on a rainy day. As soon as you see a man with a nice umbrella, step out and say to him: "Sir, I beg your pardon, but you have my umbrella!" Nine times in ten he will surrender it for how does he know it was not you he stole it from?

**A FAIR DISTRIBUTION.**—When the British ships under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleet off Trafalgar, the first lieutenant of the "Revenge," on going round to see that all hands were at quarters, observed one of his men—an Irishman—devoutly kneeling at the side of his gun. So very unusual an attitude exciting his surprise and curiosity, he asked the man if he was afraid. "Afraid," answered the tar, "no your honor; I was only praying that the enemy's shot may be distributed in the same proportion as the prize money—the greatest part among the officers."

When we say of a shiftless fellow that he does not "earn his salt," we unconsciously allude to an ancient custom among the Romans. Among them a man was said to be in possession of a "salary" who had his "salarium," his allowance of salt-money, or of salt, wherewith to savor the food, by which he lived. Thus salary comes from salt—and in this view of the word how many there are who do not "earn their salt."

"Friend Malby, I am pleased that thee has got such a fine organ in thy church."

"But," said the clergyman, "I thought you was strongly opposed to having an organ in church."

"So I am," said friend Obediah; "but then if thee would worship the Lord by machinery, I would like for thee to have a good instrument."

A husband and wife, while traveling through the woods in haste met with a melancholly accident, which is thus recorded:

And while retreating from the woods, And through the tangled fern, He tore his msn't mention em's And had to put on hern.

A lady who was married on Friday, when asked why she consummated such important business on such an unlucky day, responded that she had been married on every other day in the week, and had always made such a poor list of it that she had concluded to test hangman's day, hoping the halter wouldn't slip this time.

**A BRIGHT REMINDER.**—An Englishman paying an Irish shoeblack with rudeness, the "dirty urchin" said, "My honey all the polish you have is upon your boots, and I gave you that."

Mrs. Partington has been reading the health officer's weekly reports, and thinks that "Total" must be an awful malignant disease, since as many die of it as all the rest put together.

A negro indicted for killing a neighbor's hog, in Mississippi, proved, by negro testimony, that he was at three different places at the time the hog was killed. This is the heaviest *alibi* on record.

A man out West, who offered bail for a friend, was asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes," said he, "my old woman."

Since the appearance of Webster's Unabridged, our contemporaries have got to using all manner of outlandish words.

A gentleman who has recently lost an eye begs to intimate that he has now a "vacancy for a pupil."

Was there ever an individual unlucky enough to be abused by the mouth of any river?

If all swallows had wings and bills what a fluttering and twittering there would be in some stomachs.

Show us the woman whose waist has ever been encompassed by an arm of the sea.

Is there a soul living who has heard a sentiment emanating from the breast of a veal?

In prosperity, prepare for a change. In adversity, hope for one.

Where is the person who was ever felt for by the heart of an oak?

"Connecticut Radicals fast and pray on Friday." They only *pray* down here.

Where is the identical nose of the bellows that ever smelt a rat?

Amateur shootists practice on burglars in Memphis.

Was any barber ever applied to, to shave the beard of an oyster?

## What do they mean?

From whence the name?

What will they sew?

Will they use thread coarse or fine?

Do they use much thread?

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?

How are they operated?

Are they like Secomb & Co's?

Will they hem?

Some Machines require basting.

Will they sew through thick gathers?

How long will they last?

Are they liable to get out of order?

What is their size?

Is the sewing durable?

How?

Of whom can they be had?

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine, Dr. H. H. STAPLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—

"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L. DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—

"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A. H. MCATEE, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—

"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at \$20. She says she would not take \$40 for it. It does fine." &c. 4-6m

**L. R. MAY**

Has just received his new stock of

**Spring & Summer Dry & Fancy**

**Goods, consisting of**

Spring Delaines and Shallices.

Assorted Spring Dress goods.

Domestic & Scotch ginghams.

Blue, Buff, Pink and Brown

Chambray ginghams.

All wool Delaines, all colors.

Black and Brown Alpacaes.

Assorted colored Cambrics.

Brown and bleached table linen.

Brown and bleached Table cloths.

Towels and Napkins.

Brown and bleached Crash.

Plain and check Jaconets.

Plain Swiss Muslin.

Cotton Diaper.

White Pique or Marseilles.

Black Velvet Ribbons.

Assorted Trimming Ribbons.

Assorted Pongee and Bandana

Silk Handkerchiefs.

Colored cotton Handkerchiefs.

Ladies linen Handkerchiefs.

Gents hemmed linen Handkerchiefs.

Gents sport stout Eng. & Hose.

Gents white, brown and mixed & Hose.

Ladies white and colored Hose.

Children and Misses cotton Hose.

Dress Buttons in all styles.

Linen shirt fronts.

Berreges.

Black silk and cotton Nets.

Ladies cotton hose & silk gloves.

White & colored French corsets.

Brown and fancy Baskets.

Umbrellas all sizes.

Cotton and silk Parasols.

Call and examine my goods.

1-ly **L. R. MAY.**

## COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Simplicity 1st in use the same.

Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow.

They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine

About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding

"So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs. S. L. Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

By the C. S. F. S. M. Co.

By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute

They are essentially different.

Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam, without basting.

They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropping stitches

30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

They are not, because not complicated.

5 1/2 to 13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price \$15, \$20, \$25, and \$32.

Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

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